

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1862.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor, LYMAN TREMANN.
For Canal Commissioner, OLIVER LADUE.
For State Prison Inspector, ANDREW WILLMANN.
For Chief of Court of Appeals, CHARLES HUGHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatsoever a letter for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for its good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All business letters to this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

For the Campaign.

We shall issue to-day a pamphlet containing:
1. Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON's late speech at the Cooper Institute.
2. WILLIAM CURTIS NICHOLS's dissent.
3. Hon. LYMAN TREMANN's dissent.

4. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH's letter accepting the nomination for Governor.
5. His brief speech to those who attended the serenade given in honor of that nomination.

It will be printed on large type and good paper.

Will our friends throughout the State oblige us with orders at once? They will be filled in rotation as received. There should be a copy placed in the hands of every elector of our State. Will not one or more friends in each County resolve that such County at least shall be thoroughly supplied?

Price, per single copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 50 cents; 100 copies, \$5; 1,000, \$45. If by mail, one cent each additional to prepaid postage.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau Street, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—We have some facts of interest from Gen. McClellan's army. On Saturday Gen. Stahl, with a detachment of cavalry, met a large force of Rebel cavalry and one battery of artillery near Thompson's Gap, and attacked them, capturing 80 prisoners and one caisson filled with ammunition. The enemy was routed, and Gen. Stahl followed in hot pursuit. As our troops, under Gen. Humphreys, were retreating from the reconnaissance of Thursday, the Rebels followed with cavalry and artillery to within a short distance of Shepherdstown, opening with the latter whenever they could get within range. Our loss was one man killed and six wounded. The troops safely recrossed at Shepherdstown ford, bringing a number of prisoners. The Rebel wounded, numbering 100, left at Charlestown, were brought within our lines, where they will be paroled. The Rebels had between forty and fifty killed and wounded on Thursday night, in disorganizing the advance of Gen. Humphreys's troops. A dispatch from Headquarters dated Saturday evening says that one hundred and fifty of the cavalry, including several officers, engaged in the recent raid into Pennsylvania, have been captured on this side of the river. They are stragglers from the main body.

—There are countless rumors from the South-West concerning war matters. As, for instance: Bragg on Tuesday, with 40,000 men, was at Camp Orchard, intending to camp a few miles below. He is rapidly retreating toward Mount Vernon. Kirby Smith was going out of Kentucky on the road to Manchester, Clay County; thence by the road whereon Bragg is retreating, toward Cumberland Gap. In Mississippi County, Mo., the Rebels are very active, and the Secesh in the surrounding neighborhoods are flocking into the Rebel camp, twenty miles from New-Madrid, in large numbers. The Rebel force in that vicinity is from 1,000 to 1,500. On Thursday, the steamer *Emilie* was taken possession of at Portland by 200 guerrillas. They passed Linn, Osgood County, on the following morning, on their way north. Gen. Price is said to be gathering a large number of troops at Holly Springs, with the view of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. There is a rumor at Cairo that an attack has been made by the Rebels on the Union troops at Island No. 10. No boat has arrived at Cairo from Memphis in three days, and trouble is feared on the river.

—The Rebel rough-riding, John Morgan, made a dash into Lexington, Ky., on Saturday morning, but did not stay. Our men fought awhile, but he was too strong for them; we had six killed, and 125 were taken prisoners, but immediately paroled. On Sunday, when between Versailles and Frankfort, Morgan was met by 2,000 of Gen. Dumont's cavalry, who, after a short fight, routed and dispersed the Rebels. Lexington is now in possession of Union troops.

—This is about as cool as the weather will warrant: A Rebel newspaper in Maryland grows at the inequality and injustice of fixing the quota for drafting upon the basis of three-fifths of the slaves in addition to the whites, while at the same time the slaves are not reckoned in the militia, and are not subject to draft themselves. Did this fellow ever object to slave representation in Congress, or fail to whine at the enormity of arming "niggers" on the part of the North?

—Gen. Prentiss says that the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation upon the South was unmistakable. The Rebels, in all their conversation, alluded to it in a manner indicating that it was the one thing they dreaded. The negroes were being driven into the interior for safety. At Petersburg large numbers were congregated, a thousand in one pen, crowded together like cattle in the stables.

—From East Arkansas, intelligence is received that the Rebel force, about 7,000, has been concentrated under McBride, at Poonahontas. Gen. Carr, in command at Helena, reports Holmes and Hindman with a considerable force on the west side of the river, threatening to attack him, their object being to do so before he could be reinforced.

—All the Rebel infantry and artillery have left Western Virginia, after having secured large quantities of salt from the wells in the valley. It is conjectured that they have gone to East Tennessee to reinforce Bragg. There are no Rebels now in the Kanawha Valley, except Col. Jenkins's guerrillas.

POLITICAL NEWS.

—From Pennsylvania we are assured that fifteen Union Congressmen are certainly chosen, including Mr. Bailey of the XVth District. This leaves nine for the Democrats; in the present delegation they have seven—so their gain amounts to two only. It is not yet certain which party has elected the State officers. The Legislature, too, is yet unsettled. The Associated Press dispatch from Harrisburg says that the House will probably stand 46 Union to 54 Democrats; Senate, 20 Union, 13 Democrats; this leaves a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot. But how many Democrats have been chosen because of their strong Unionism? Our latest advices from Cincinnati affirm that 66 counties in Ohio (there are 88 in the State) give a Democratic majority of 12,000, and that the whole State will show about 12,000 majority on the same side. The Congressional delegation is put at fourteen Democrats and five

Unionists. Indiana is now reported to have chosen the Democratic State ticket by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority; five Democratic and four Unionist Congressmen are chosen, and two Districts are said to be so close that both sides claim the victory. The Legislature will be Democratic, and may if they choose reflect expelled Rebel.

—WILLIAM E. ROBINSON (our old correspondent "Richeieu"), we understand, is generally talked of as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress for the VIIIth District (Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards). Mr. Robinson has been long a resident in the Twentieth Ward, and has run stump three times within the last five years against the regular Tammany candidate. Each time he ran he doubled his vote of the previous year. The last time he ran was for Judge in 1860, and he beat the Tammany candidate 800 votes in one Ward (the Twentieth). These votes were all Democratic, as the Republican candidate polled the full strength of the party. He can doubtless poll a very large proportion of the Democratic vote in the District if he takes the stump as an unflinching Union war man.

—ANDREW JACKSON ROGERS of Sussex County is nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the IVth District of New-Jersey. Some of the more loyal members of the party repudiate the nominee, who seems to have been selected solely by well-known sympathizers with the South.

—SAMUEL G. DAILY has been re-elected Delegate in Congress from Nebraska by an increased majority. He is a Republican.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Our Havana correspondent says that as soon as Gen. Forey arrived at Vera Cruz he made various changes, removing Gen. Adriañ Woll from the Government of Vera Cruz; also Almondo from the "Supreme head of the Mexican nation," and placing him as a General of Division. He calls the Juarez Government a set of demagogues who have usurped the powers of the Government, &c., and expresses his intention of marching to the City of Mexico to arrange matters according to the wishes of the Emperor.

—The Aldermen on Saturday rejected Robert H. McCurdy, whom the Mayor nominated for Street Commissioner. How many more honorable names are to be subjected to this very small insult? The Aldermen voting against confirmation protested that they did not know Mr. McCurdy, and by that confession paid him a compliment far more creditable to him than a dozen confirmations. The ordinance offered by Mr. Boole, appointing Commissioners, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for City and Harbor Defence, was adopted.

—The injunction business is thriving once more. On Saturday, Judge Ingraham ordered the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company to tell him by what right they were fulfilling the law by which they were chartered, and commanding them to stop work until they had satisfied him. There was a decision not long ago in the Court of Appeals which seemed to settle this case, but it seems that the quirk of the law are not to be straitened even by the highest court in the State.

—Passenger statistics show that within nine months 17,000 people have arrived by sea at San Francisco in excess of departures. These, in addition to a large number of overland immigrants, make the increase of population more this year than since 1852. The overland immigration to Oregon and Washoe this year will amount to about 5,000. The war of immigration, some 500 wagons, was expected at Walla Walla on the 15th of this month.

—On the 8th of July last, a party of nine men started from the Palo Alto mines, in Arizona, for California. When they arrived within two miles of Apache Pass, 13 miles from the mines, they were attacked by Apache Indians and all murdered. When the bodies were found by Gen. Carleton's command, there were evidences to satisfy them that one of the victims had been burned at the stake.

—Yellow fever has made its appearance in several towns of Texas. At Sabine Pass, at the latest news, there had been 25 deaths from it. Most of the people had fled from the place.

—To-day the books of enrollment for the draft will be open at the Police Station-Houses of each ward, and Commissioners will be in attendance to decide upon claims for exemption.

—Ferdinand Domenech, convicted of the murder of Frank Vincent, on the ship *Blonde*, was, on Saturday, sentenced to death. He is to be executed on the 6th of February next.

—Stocks were irregular and tending downward on Saturday. At the Second Board the feeling was stronger. Governments were in demand and firm. Gold went down to 140; Exchange to 143, 10¢ cent below the highest point. Freight was dull and unsettled. Money not quite so easy. Flour was heavy and lower; Wheat dull and 29½¢ lower; Corn 12½¢ lower; Pork heavy and lower; Beef was quiet and higher.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Later returns modify favorably the first reports of the October State Elections. This is in accordance with the usual rule that the winning party gets the first news, and gets it a little better than more sober advices will warrant. It is now certain that the Union War party has carried a majority of the Representatives in Congress from PENNSYLVANIA—our Harrisburg dispatch says fifteen to nine, but in the fifteen we presume is included Joseph Baily in the Cumberland District, who, though elected by the Union vote, is not ranked by us in this column. There was no regular nomination in this District, but the "People's party" selected the more acceptable of the two Democratic volunteer candidates and elected him. Putting him in the Democratic column, as we put Messrs. Tracy and Hale in the opposite, it makes the delegation stand 14 on the right side to 10 on the wrong.

The State Ticket and Legislature are yet in doubt. The Senate is certainly right.

In OHIO, the Democratic State Ticket is elected, and 14 of the 19 Representatives in Congress are claimed on the same side. We lose three or four by a very few votes, and one other, it is believed, by fraud. The Legislature chosen last year (Union) holds over, and will elect a U. S. Senator for six years—not, we hope, in place of Benj. F. Wade, but Wade himself.

In INDIANA, the vote on the State Ticket is close, but we think the wrong side has it; the Representatives in Congress appear to stand 6 Union Republican to 5 Democrat, though the vote in two Districts (Colfax's and Mitchell's) is close, and we may have lost one of them, but probably have not. The Senate is Republican, the House Democratic.

In IOWA, the six Representatives in Congress are all Republican—a gain of four (additional Members under the new census). Hiram Price beats Dennis Mahoney (now in Fort La Fayette) by 4,000 majority. The majority of the Republican State Ticket is reported at 10,000. The soldiers from Iowa in the

Union armies are to vote, which will add largely to this majority.

—Such are the general results of the October Elections.

The Rebel chiefs will of course be encouraged by them. Have they not a right to be? The party that gave its every vote to redoubt Vandalism, and which has renominated Ben. Wood, has made apparent gains; the Rebels have repeatedly said that these two were all right, but had no party behind them; does it not look as though they had? We confess that it seems so to us. The Democratic masses do not, we trust, mean to encourage the Rebels; but the leaders do, and it is their purpose that tells.

That there has been no real gain to the side that includes all the most sympathizers with the Rebellion, we know; the apparent gain has been caused by the enormous disproportion of Republicans and Union War Democrats who have volunteered and gone to the war. The Pennsylvania Army vote last year showed this; so did the Illinois Army vote last Spring; but the disproportion of Republicans who have volunteered under the late heavy calls is immensely larger than before. We shall give Thirty Thousand less majority to Gen. Wadsworth in this State than we would if no man had gone from it to the war since July. But we must make up by energy and industry a part of this heavy loss.

There is nothing new in this effect of the War. In the War of 1812, several States were carried repeatedly by the Federalists because of the preponderance of Republicans who had volunteered for the War. The loss was, however, but momentary, and the States came back to their old faith with a stronger emphasis on the return of their gallant sons. So will it be in this case. Nobody could expect that the disciples of Vandalism, Cox, Aneona, Voorhees, &c., would volunteer in equal numbers with the Republican constituents of Bingham, Gurley, Grow, Stevens, Colfax, &c. Mr. Colfax alone loses over Three Thousand majority by the volunteering from his district; and so it is with others of like faith. But let our Generals allow their soldiers a fair chance to crush out the Rebels in arms against the Government, and it will be light work thereafter to deal with their virtual allies in the Free States.

—That the claim of the Volunteers as mainly on the right side is well grounded, a thousand facts establish. The following data from *The March Chunk Gazette* (Pa.), of the 16th inst., is a fair sample of them:

Carbon county has gone Democratic, but by how large a majority we are unable to say, at present.

NOTWITHSTANDING THIS SEVERE DEFEAT, THERE HAS BEEN A LARGE REPUBLICAN GAIN IN THE COUNTY.

We have sent 1,114 soldiers from Carbon county, who are not allowed to vote, because a Democratic Supreme Court has pronounced their vote unconstitutional.

Last Fall, the soldiers in the army did vote, and, out of the 241 votes cast by our heroes in the field from this county, only seven were cast for the Democratic candidates.

If the soldiers had been allowed to vote at this election, the Democratic ticket would have received even a smaller proportion of their vote than it did last year. This the Democratic leaders know—and for that reason the soldiers' vote has been declared unconstitutional.

The Democracy glory over their gain in this borough, and in doing this they glory in their shame. No Republican in March Chunk voted the Breckinridge ticket, while quite a number who have been life-long Democrats, and are still Democrats, but who have determined, like true men, to stand by the Government, believing that true Democracy consists in upholding the Government and preserving our free institutions, voted the Republican Union ticket.

Mahoning, a very strong Republican township, has sent 196 men to the tented field; and the Democratic clique over the Breckinridge gain in that township.

There are not five soldiers from Mahoning who, if allowed to vote, would cast a vote for Philip Johnson or Leonard.

In Lower Townshenning, their gain was not much, if indeed any at all. Townshenning has always been strongly Democratic, and has sent but 20 soldiers to war.

In March Chunk township—strongly Republican—we have less than our accustomed majority. Summit Hill has sent 124 soldiers to the field.

THE BATTLE AT HAND.

The late advices from Europe render it morally certain that France and Great Britain will recognize the Southern Confederacy on or about the 1st of January next, provided the situation shall remain unchanged till that time. In other words, if our Generals should henceforth stand on the defensive and in due time subside into Winter-quarters, they decide to give up the Union.

Our foreign enemies as well as our domestic traitors were aware, before the Proclamation of Freedom was issued, that it must and would come. They realized that it would be fatal to the Rebel cause unless promptly and vigorously counteracted. Hence the propositions in the Rebel Congress to raise the black flag, to treat our captured soldiers as felons, &c., &c., all of which have miscarried. This being a sort of double-action affair, the Confederate leaders wisely concluded to let it alone. They talked a little, referred the whole matter to Jeff. Davis with power, and dispersed.

Yet something must be done to meet or forestall that rightly dreaded Emancipation policy: Foreign sympathy is invoked, and apparently with success. If our armies go into Winter-quarters without achieving further and more decisive successes, Western Europe flies to the rescue of the Rebels.

Of course, we fight, and that soon. The advance of Gen. McClellan from Harper's Ferry means that the Rebel Grand Army must either fight or run.

We presume it will fight, its facilities for running, if vigorously pressed, being grossly inadequate.

There is, then, to be a battle soon in the vicinity of Winchester.

That battle, if its result be unequivocal, must have consequences of inconceivable magnitude.

May we not hope, therefore, that the whole Union strength on the Potomac will be put forth in that battle?

Every important disaster to the Union cause has been incurred by having our forces everywhere but where they should be at the critical moment.

Bull Run was lost by Gen. Patterson's absence and inaction while Joe Johnston, whom he was expressly set to watch and detain, escaped him and joined Beauregard at Manassas just in time to rout McDowell. But, beside this, Ten Thousand Union soldiers stood idle in and around Washington all that fatal day, and had so many more between that city and

Centerville—why, Gen. Scott may know; we do not.

Bull's Bluff was a repetition of the same strategy under a different commander on a smaller scale, but with similar results.

Fort Donelson was taken and West Tennessee nearly cleared of Rebel forces while Gen. Buell stood idle near Bowling Green. Had he cooperated, and pressed on directly after to Nashville, Sidney Johnston's army must have been annihilated and all its munitions captured or destroyed.

Gen. Grant's army was nearly lost at Shiloh, because surprised in an exposed position with an regiment in the front without cartridges, its General several miles in the rear, its divisions out of supporting distance, and Buell far away. It was saved at last by splendid fighting, the cooperation of gunboats, and the tardy arrival of Buell.

Gen. McClellan's heavy losses at Williamsburg and at Fair Oaks, were due to the same general cause—the exposure of part of his army to be assailed in overwhelming force by the Rebels while the residue was precluded by distance or obstacle from assisting it. In the later series of bloody engagements which resulted in his change of base to the James, the presence of McDowell's corps alone—then standing idle on the Rappahannock—would have insured him the victory.

Still later, Gen. Pope—whatever may be said of his leadership—was constrained, with a portion of our forces on the Potomac, to bear the brunt of the entire Rebel Army of Virginia. He says he would have triumphed at the second Bull Run if the Generals of certain divisions detached from the old Army of the Potomac to support him had not treasonably refused to do so. Whoever may be in fault, the fact that Fitzjohn Porter, Franklin and Griffin did not practically reinforce him, as they were expected and directed to do, does not seem to be disputed.

If the last battle in Maryland had been fought by all, or nearly all, our troops within fifty miles of the Antietam, we presume no one imagines that the Rebels would ever have taken their guns back into Virginia.

We recall these facts for the single purpose of urging that our next battle be fought in full force. As we urged before the bloody week on the Peninsula, so we urge now, that every regiment on or near the Potomac be sent to McClellan. No question regarding his capacity can possibly be pertinent. If he is a good General, he will find a good use for every battalion; if a poor one, his need of a vast force is by so much the more urgent. We do not now, any more than hitherto, assume that he is the fittest man for his place: we only insist that, so long as he shall be continued in command, he should be so strengthened for the inevitable conflict that he may

make assurance doubly sure.

And take a bold step.

Better temporarily risk, and even lose, both Washington and Baltimore while beating Lee's army to a jelly, than hold them firmly and let McClellan's army be defeated for lack of the regiments that form their garrisons.

Gen. Halleck commands, under President Lincoln, all the forces of the United States. He is believed thoroughly to understand at least the theory of War, whereof the cardinal principle notoriously is—"Be the stronger on the vital point, no matter how weak everywhere else." Should our Grand Army be beaten for want of regiments that might have been spared to reinforce it, the country will hold him to a fearful responsibility.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

It is astonishing how stringently men will permit themselves to be governed, in their relation to public affairs, by jack-daw iterations. A Democratic State Convention met, for instance, the other day, in Worcester, Massachusetts. What were its proceedings? Why the President on taking the chair said that it was "a departure from Democratic Principles which had produced our present disasters." One Dr. Childs said "the Democratic Principle was the only principle to govern the country, and it alone would save the country." All the others set their speeches to the same tune; after which the Convention adjourned "amid great confusion," the Democratic Principle, so beloved and so belauded, not having cohesive power enough to keep the delegates from squabbling as only brothers can squabble. Something was said, of course, about Jefferson. Something is always said in Democratic Conventions, about Jefferson. It used to be "Hurrah for Jackson!" Now it is, "Hurrah for Jefferson and Democratic Principles!" What are they? Really, we do not know! In the reader any better off, in that regard than we are? One thing is certain. The Democratic Party not long ago had not a common principle powerful enough to keep it from the worst compound fracture ever experienced by any political organization in this country. Other parties have slowly decayed and fallen apart through the agency of decomposition; but the Democratic party was suddenly sundered, in a very full National Convention, and virtually abandoned the Presidential contest, giving the election to the Republicans, because its members hated each other more bitterly than they hated their common antagonists. We don't know at all what the Democratic Principle is, but we are continually told that it is something exceedingly sensitive, that it is the only hope of the country; that if we had but adhered to it, we should have been happy, and because we have not adhered to it, we are thus miserable. Two considerations, therefore, present themselves. In the first place, the Charleston Convention being in the possession of this Great Secret, this Philosopher's Stone, this Water of Life, or whatever else it may be, why did not the patriotic members, instead of emulating the mutual destruction of those historical cats in Kilkenny, instead of clapperclawing each other and thus paralyzing the party—why did they unite upon a plan for communicating this blessed and potent spell to the world? They didn't do it. They were so engaged in pummeling each other that, for the time, they remembered nothing of their well beloved country, although it was explicitly an article of their creed that if they forgot

her, she must inevitably go to perdition. It is clear, then, in the first place, that the Democratic Principle, whatever else charming it may be, is not Patriotism. It is of record that the great National Republican Democratic Jeffersonian Jacksonian Party, rather than adjust its own murderous and fatal feuds, not only committed suicide, but abandoned the country, with the full knowledge, according to its professions and its pretensions, that it was within its own power to save us from Rebellion and Civil War. We beg leave to ask, with all possible politeness, what the use is of having a Democratic Principle, if it is to be turned to no better account? Is this Principle something Masonic, and a shibboleth only to be whispered in the privileged ears? But if, before the war, this exclusive reticence was tolerable, can it be pardoned now? In Heaven's name, gentlemen! for sweet charity's sake, good Sirs! if you can help us, in this our extreme emergency, by bringing out your Principle, pray produce it at once. If you have a Saint's Head, potent to cool the molten lava which is burning and blasting the country, pray do not keep it under lock and key in a closet, but give us the benefit of the ancient and precious relic! But, alas! you do nothing of the kind! You assemble in Worcester, but not to announce your ability to close the war, and your intentions of doing it; for though you are again in full convention, instead of relieving us, instead of allaying our miserable apprehensions, instead of communicating to the country that sublime secret the development of which would make us all happier than ever we were before, you simply fall to the old business of breaking each others' heads! Your arena remains as utterly unknown as the Eleusinian Mysteries. You tell us, it is true, what you don't like, men and measures; you defeat your Senators and your Governor, and your affection for the Republic Party is too small to be reckoned; you don't see why Mr. Lincoln should be in the Presidential Chair, instead of a good Democrat; you do most highly disapprove of the Emancipation Bill, and you do most heartily denounce the Abolitionists; and you swear by poor, dead and buried Thomas Jefferson, as fervently as any Turk ever swore by his Prophet. But all this is merely negative. You are very valuable in your criticism, but powerful as it is, it hardly seems to point to any action. Pray, good Sirs, what shall we do? If we should turn out all the Republican Postmasters, and Collectors, and put Democrats in their places, do you think that course would have a reviving effect upon the country, and be found depressing and discouraging by the Rebels? If you think so, don't be persuaded by a false and untimely modesty from saying so, but say so at once! Shall we depose the President? shall we organize a true-blue Democratic Cabinet? shall we offer to pay the war-bills of the Rebels? shall we invite Jefferson Davis to the White House? shall we make it death to speak of Negro Emancipation? shall a majority of the voters of the North cry "Unclean!" with their hands on their mouths, and with their mouths in the dust? Shall we, to show how reverently we cherish the memory of Thomas Jefferson, forswear ourselves, and, spitting upon the Constitution which he loved, and the Union which to the last he was so solicitous to preserve, shall we kneel to perjurers, traitors, thieves, and murderers, and beg them to forgive our inopportune fidelity to the Republic? If this Democratic Convention know the way out of this bloody slough in which we are floundering, why this criminal neglect to point it out? Bawling "Democratic Principles!" will not do it. Talking about the lamented Jefferson will not do it. Merely saying: "Alas! if you had stuck by us!" will not do it. Calling the Republicans knaves, and scoundrels, and agitators, and all the other hard names in the Billingsgate vocabulary will not do it. Sending Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner to Coventry will not do it. Pretty little family fights, however ferocious and lively, will not do it. Grumbling criticism of the Emancipation Bill will not do it. Speaking disrespectfully of THE TRIBUNE will not do it. Nothing, as we understand matters, will do it, but the discovery to the world of that wonderful, mysterious, all-healing, well-beloved, carefully-cherished, and never-sufficiently-to-be-admired Democratic Principle. What, in the name of the sphinx, is it then? Don't keep it from us, gentlemen, any longer! Out with it at once!

EMANCIPATION IN ST. AUGUSTINE.
A New-Hampshire Volunteer writes home from St. Augustine, Florida, to *The Independent Democrat* that there are now but 500 negroes in that ancient city—generally superior specimens of their race—and thus proceeds:

"Before the Rebellion, there were, I am told, over 1,000 slaves, representing about 9,000,000. About one half of them were, before the war, taken into the interior and to Savannah and Charleston. The remaining 500 have been the principal means of support to about 500 families, who went there out, at first, to do as day-laborers. They continued in this relation until about three weeks ago, when a state of things was brought about that was highly suggestive. One day about my arrival, Gen. Saxton, with his staff and a missionary to the contrabands, a Methodist clergyman, came to the city and called a meeting of the blacks, telling them that by an act of Congress they were free, and must serve their freed owners no longer. This made them wild with joy, and settled in my mind that ghost of an argument that 'the slaves do not desire their freedom.' I saw that they sought to be free. The fire of liberty had burned in their hearts as well as in those of prouder and more boastful men. No extraordinary attachment to their homes could induce them to remain in slavery. As I imagined in that sea of black and yellow faces, it seemed the Day of Jubilee to them. They had not understood what had so long been taught them, that Slavery was their only hope in this world, and their salvation in the next. They resolved to break the chain and 'take care of themselves.' Scores of them left their former homes, and by their own efforts, amid the most bitter opposition and persecution, they now get their own living. After three weeks have passed, our worthy Commissary, Lieut. Cole, assures me that not a colored person receives gratuitous rations from the Government. They labor, cook, wash, fish for a living, and get it."

"With the owners of the slaves, this announcement of Freedom created the greatest excitement, for they felt its consequences. They had subsisted upon the earnings of the slaves, and it was a serious matter to them that their riches should take legs and run away. The few white men left had hardly mechanical genius enough to open a jackknife, and they were too lazy to turn a gimlet, and the women, who could do nothing but mend, were left to mend and to apply for assistance, which they did. On one day last week, there was an increase of eighteen families, who called for free rations at the Commissary's department. Most of them giving as a reason for their necessity 'that their servants had left them.'"

Who then is it that can't be the case of themselves? Imagine that scene! These aristocratic ladies of the South, accustomed to say to one servant go and to another come and he comes, taking in their delicate fingers the earnings of others, turning up their noses at the working wives and daughters of the Northern 'modestly' now brought to contemplate the awful time when they must learn to cook a few 'valuable dishes' from a Governmentally furnished kitchen, and are fighting to 'get by.' *Sic transit gloria Mundi!*

The Cincinnati Enquirer is edited by a Democrat who used in Congress to vote for the prohibition by law of Slavery in the Territories. His paper now says:

"If Mr. Buchanan were now President, or any other Northern Democrat, the country would be enjoying peace and prosperity. If Mr. Buchanan had been elected in 1860, and John C. Fremont had been elected in 1861, the success of the Union would have been secured for years, and it would have been indignantly repudiated of another Democratic triumph and would have been secured in 1860."

Well, "another Democratic Triumph" was not realized in 1860 simply because the Democrats would not "realize it." The Southern leaders split their party into halves at Charleston on purpose to get it defeated, so that they should be enabled to inaugurate their long-meditated Rebellion. And now their Northern apostles are trying to crawl into their good graces once more and coax them to resume the Government of the country which they so contemptuously repudiated only two years ago.

The drift of *The Enquirer's* logic is as follows: "Keep us Democrats ever in power, and you will always have peace, order and prosperity; for we won't rebel so long as we enjoy 'the spoils,' and you won't whether you have them or not. Perhaps here is good reason for restoring them to power, but we don't see it."

The Rev. Mr. Bosserman, a Universalist clergyman, lately resident in Richmond, Virginia, and who was thrown into jail there, where he suffered a long time, because of his Union sentiments and refusal to pray for Davis and the traitors—will lecture to-night, Monday, at 7½ o'clock, at Dr. Chapin's Church, on the character of Southern Slavery and the Nature of the Rebellion. Mr. Bosserman was "faithful among the faithless," and has proved his loyalty in the face of imprisonment, danger and death. We especially call attention to his lecture to-night.

A full meeting should greet the Hon. James Wadsworth and J. Wilson Green, who speak to-night at the rooms corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street. The interest excited by Mr. Wadsworth as a Democrat, who has abandoned the party he has so long acted with for the sake of his country, will not be disappointed in his eloquence as a speaker. Mr. Green is better known on the Republican platform, and the two together promise a large audience.

We are indebted to Mr. Hutchins, M. C. from Ohio, for an interesting letter from Port Royal, which will be found on another page. Both this and the letter from our Special Correspondent give an encouraging account of things in that section of the country where so much is looked for for the elucidation, under Gen. Mitchell and Saxton, of the Negro question.

The Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, October 19, 1862.
Fifteen Union Congressmen, including Mr. Baily in the Fifteenth District, are no doubt elected. The State Ticket is still doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Democrats.

The House will, in all probability stand 46 Union to 54 Democrats, and the Senate 20 Union to 13 Democrats. It is generally conceded that there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot.

GROW'S DISTRICT.

To the Editor of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
SIR: Having served as Clerk of the Board of Return Judges for this county to-day, I send you the official vote of Schuylkill for Congress, as follows:

DEMOCRATS.....1,323

REPUBLICANS.....2,618

Majority.....1,295
Considering that some 1,200 volunteers from this county are in the army, four-fifths of all non-voters of whom are Republican or Union men, this majority is all we could reasonably expect for Schuylkill. A personal or local matter has a few votes for Grow, the majority on the State ticket being 1,295, that for Furrill, Senator, being 1,372, while the average on County ticket was only 1,100.

I saw the result announced in THE TRIBUNE and other papers as a loss in the district, without reference to the fact of this district being changed; Bradford and Tioga being separated from us, and Luzerne being put with Schuylkill instead, by the late apportionment. This should not be overlooked—as it is likely to be in remote parts of the country, where the defeat of so prominent a Republican as the Speaker of the House is mentioned—leaving many at the first glance to conclude that the party sustaining the Government is falling off.

Luzerne is reported as giving at least 1,600 higher majority for Deane than either party estimated—for some cause yet unexplained. But that county has, I believe, sent away upward of 3,000 volunteers, a large majority of whom are, as everywhere else, emphatically Union men. J. W. G.

Montrose, Pa.,